THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Tennessee and Its Lines of Operation.

Where the Rebels Have Taken Up Their Position, and What They Intend to Do.

The Duck River the Rebel Strategic Line.

How the Rebel Army in This Vicinity is Composed.

Johnston, Polk, Van Dorn, Bragg, Buckner and Breekinridge in Command.

Sketches of the Principal Places Now Held by the Rebels.

Isham G. Harris' Letter and What It Sets Forth.

Kentucky to Be Set Free, and the Ohio River to Form the Northern Boundary of the Rebel Dominions.

"DON'T THEY WISH THEY MAY GET IT,"

en to low water mark, giving an open field in which to beet the enemy;" and he further says he is confident "that before election day we will have crushed or driven from our State the miserable mercenaries and Vandals who have so long plundered and oppressed a brave, true and patrictic people, leaving every portion of the State free and untrammelied."

ree and untrammetted."
It will thus be plainly manifest that the rebels have ome plan by which they hope to accomplish this end, and, by driving away every Unionist from the soil of the lates of Kentucky and Tennessee, make their Northern coundary, as they have long wished to have it, the Ohio ouncary, as they have some plan affect for the re-overy of the lost ground in hississippi, Louisiana and long the Gulf coast, there may be something more tangl-ice in Isham G. Harris' statement than a mere empty oast. With the Mississippi on the west, the Ohio on the orth, the Gulf on the south and the Atlantic on the east, is doubtless believed by Jeff. Davis & Co. that a com-

THE REBEL LINE OF THE DUCK RIVER.

thei line of operations in Tennessee may be dec-tated along the Duck river, although its principal perations is further south. Petween the base trate this particular rebel movement we present our readers with a clear and comprehensive map, which will comprise to a great extent the coming field or fields of

It will be seen, has, near its southe base-viz: Chattanooga. From this point it preceeds westerly to the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad; thence northerly to the Cumberland river, and, taking in Nashville, proceeds easterly to a point nearly due north of Chattanooga, and thence to the place of starting. It embraces within itself the line of operations along the Duck river, the depots of Tullahoma, Shelby-ville and Columbia, and many other points of interest that can be seen at a glance.

THE DUCK RIVER

is the first point of interest. This river passes through
Middle Tennessee, and flows in a west-northwesterly di
rection. It rises in Coffee county, near the base of that
rart of the Cumberland range of mountains which passes
from north to south through Tennessee, thence runs
through Bedford, Marshall, Maury, Hickman and Humphreys counties, and falls into the Tennessee river from its right or eastern bank, on the border of the last named county. Its whole length is estimated at about two hundred and fifty miles. The navigation of this stream when in its natural state was far from good. Therefore a company some years since had been formed to improve it by the construction of dams and locks. The war has, of the construction of dams and locks. The war has, of course, put a stop to such improvements by any private corporation, and the means that may be adopted by military operations for that purpose will take into consideration more the plan of defence and the facility of military movements than the peaceful pursuits of commerce. The soil of the country through which the river flows is fertile and generally rich; but the surface varies between the hilly and the undulating, which will make it strategically valuable to the rebels. SEETCH OF CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, the rebel base, is a city of about five thousand inhabitants, in Hamilton county, Tennessee, just beyond the dividing line between that State and Georgia. It is situated on the left bank of the Tennessee river, and is the northern terminus of the Western and Atlantic Railway, the southern terminus of which is Atlanta, Georgia. It is also the eastern terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and forms the angular connection with the line of railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Memphis, Tenn. It is one hundred and fiftyone miles from Nashville, four hundred and thirty-two from Savannah, and four hundred and forty-seven from Charleston. The city is situated on a high bluff overlooking the rushing waters of the Tennessee Fiver, which at this point widens out to a greater overlooking the rushing waters of the Tennessee Fiver, which at this point widens out to a greater extent than at many others in the vicinity. Be-fore the breaking out of the present wicked rebel-ion Chattanooga enjoyed a most flourishing trade, being the entrepot for the immense number of mules, horses and cattle raised in Kentucky and Tennessee, and which were being constantly shipped to the cotton States. which were being constantly shipped to the cotton States. Its trade was also greatly increased by the immense quantities of bacon, which were put up for the planters in the cotton States, bought and sold here on commission, and for which the city was made the depot. Great numbers of Teunessee farmers making a speciality of raising hogs for the Southern merket, those in West Teunessee shipped their stock by way of Memphis down the Massis slips, while Chattanooga monopolized the shipments of nearly all in the eastern portion of the State. Being the terminus of two important roads, and the most prominent point on another (the Charleston and Memphis), it became the most available place where the rolling stock of all could be repaired and new stock manufactured. Hence were established here numerous

ormer prosperity may be considered as having been od to a very small extent. The East Tennesses road ing to Knoxville can afford it but little advantage, as (or was) annually frequented as a summ be residents of Southern Georgia and Alaba

many other rebet problems.

WHERE BRAGG FELL BACK TO FROM MURFRESSORO.

After the battle of and subsequent skirmishes near

Murfressboro, it was supposed that Bragg's army would
have fallen back to Tallahome, instead of which the
main portion took up a position at Shelbywile. It is
true that Bragg took up his headquarters at the former
place, but still his main army rested at the latter point
during the principal part of the winter. Of course General Bragg asserts, as he did at Murfreesboro, that neither
point shall "be given up to the Yankees;" but when the
armies move the truth will be better known.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHELBYVILLE.
vicinity of this village, or, as the rebels de and was supposed to be a rising place. General Bragg has threatened to destroy it if he is compelled to evacuate the position, as he feels that, from former evidences of the feelings of the people around him, they would as gladly see the faces of the Yankees and give them a welcome as they would the acks of his rebel troops.

THE ELE RIDGE

is a range of hills in this vicinity which Bragg's army have turned into good use as a defence of the head-quarters at Tullahoms. All the topographical advan-tages of this position lie directly north of that place, and are of course between it and Rosegrans' army. Norma, these works act as an extra defence of that pl

SKETCH OF TULLAHOMA.

THE LEFT WING OF BRAGG'S ARMY. But it must not be considered for a moment that Shel-byville and Chattanooga are the extremes of the line of operations of this army in the Tennessee region. The re-cent operations of Van Dorn to the west of the Nashmore probably for the purpose of reconnoitering the Union position. Suffice it to say, they were looked for and provided against, and, with the exception of capturing a

This is one of the vexed questions that has not yet been solved. It is certainly known that General Bragg has a large portion of his own army, lately heavily rein-forced, in this vicinity, still leaving a heavy force (Polk's forced, in this vicinity, still leaving a heavy force (Polk's corps) at Shelbyville. It has been stated that this army is, or was, entirely unprotected by intrenchments, depending upon the advance posts for sufficient timely warning to enable them if necessary to throw up temporary works should the enemy be successful in forcing those positions. It is also asserted that Bragg would rather that Rosecrans should fight him in force at Chattanooga, far away from his base, than at atther. Tallahoung a Shathwall Theorems either Tuliahoma or Shelbyville. Therefore he has not fortified the positions to any extent, with the purpose of fortiled the positions to any extent, with the purpose of tempting Rosecrans to advance. All the males from fourteen to sixty residing within reach of Bragg's troops have been conscripted into the rebel ranks, made to learn their duty by being placed between veterans, and have actually to become veterans even before they have been raw recruits. None are allowed to escape, whether their sympathies are with or against the rebel cause. And thus this army has been recruited and reinforced.

ARE ALL THE TENNESSEEANS REBELS? following order would certainly give the negative

Headquarters, Department No. 2.,

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1863.

The General commanding this department learns with regret that there are in Tennessee a number of evil disposed persons who, instead of contributing to the freeing of our country from abolition invasion, are inciting those who are to the diagraceful crime of desertion and harboring them. All persons within the limit of this department are notified that the penalty of such offence is death, and that the strictest efforts will be made to detect thoo who incits soldiers to desert, or who may harbor those who have deserted, and summary punishment applied in every instance.

J. P. JONES, A. I. General. DEMORALIZING PEATURES OF BRAGG'S ARMY OR-

GANIZATION.

The remark has often been made by residents of Mur The remark has often been made by residents of Mur-freesbore that they cannot perceive how Bragg holds his army together as he does, divided and almost de-moralized as it is by the petty jealousies of officers and the iii will and batted of the soldiers of one State for those of another. Inquiry has been made into this matter, and the following few interesting facts may not only serve to adorn history, but to point a moral for the observation

adorn history, but to point a moral to and appreciation of our own government.

WHY JEFF. DAVIS VISITED MURFREESDORO LAST WINTER. The visit of Jeff. Davis to Murfressboro in Decem ber, 1862, was solely for the purpose of recenciling Bragg and Breckinridge and restoring order among the methous Kentucky troops. The cause of this mutiny and quarrel was the enforcement of the penalty in the case of a Ken-tucky deserter. The law had not been enforced rigidly by tincky deserter. The law had not been enforced rigidly by Bragg, and on getting a court martial to condem a Kentucky soldier named Asa Lewis, of Captain Page's company, Sixth Kentucky, he approved the entence of death, coupling it with a verbal remark that "he'd be damned if he didn't make an example of the accursed Kentuckinsa." Lewis had distinguished himself at Shifoh, and was highly popular with his comrades, who refused to allow him to be executed. Breckinridge also swore that the man should not be executed, and the whole army was soon in a mutinous state, the Tennesseeans swearing vengeance if a deserter from the Twenty fourth Tennessee was executed, and the Alabama troops claiming exemption for one of their number. Bragg in despair, unable to quell the storm be had raised, called on President Davis, who visited the scene, and, Prespero like, quelled the storm at the request of Bragg, who is, however, no Miranda. By what means Davis did this is not

gathering themselves up again to make the

THE TENCHESSHAMS HAVE NO COMPIDENCE IN BRAGG.
There we a bitter hatred of Bragg existing in the hearts of the Tennessee troops, and it is said that this hatred is bitter beyond expression. They consider him a fool. With the Tennesseeaus his repeated failures to relieve their State, as he has boastingly promised, has rendered him very unpepular, and he is universally hated by them.

ONE OF BRAGG'S MILITARY BUYNDESS.

ONE OF BRAGG'S MILITARY ELUNDERS.
Bragg has made another great mistake in brigading and divisioning his troops. He has in several instances given the divisions and its brigades to officers from the same State. Thus Cheatham, of Tennessee, has a division with three Tennessee brigaders in it. Breckinridge has a division called the "Ky. Division," with two brigaders from the same State. Adams has a brigade of Louisianians. Palmer and Bushrod Johnson have brigaders from the same State. Adams has a Brigade of Louisianians. Palmer and Bushrod Johnson have brigades composed solely of Tennesseeans. Mat Ector, of Texas, has a brigade of Texas men. Chalmers has a Mississippi brigade. Withers commands an Alabama division. Instead of creating a spirit of emulation, as one at first glance creating a spirit of emulation, as one at first glance would imagine, this faulty organization produces only a spirit of envy and ill will. The hatred existing only a spirit of envy and ill will. The narrow construc-between the Mississippians and Tennessecans they never attempted to disguise, but every day fresh incidents re-vealed it. On the battle field of Stones river Cheatham, it it is said, ordered a Mississippi brigade forward by pointing to a brigade of Tennessecans far in the front, and saying: to a brigade of Tennessocans far in the front, and saying:—
"You have insinuated that we won't fight. Look to it that

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ACTIVITY AMONG THE REBELS.
General Joseph E. Johnston has shown considerable activity since he took charge of the department of which for was busing engaged reviewing the keep of a greag's department and imparting to them the hope of a speedy victory over the enemy. On the occasion of the review at Tullahoma the rebel Lieutenant Generals Polk and Hardee and Major General Breckinridge were present.

THE REBEL MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE WEST.

The tonowing was the but	neiber omcers of rue Repers in
he vicinity of the Mississi	ppl:—
Commander in Chief	Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
	TAPP.
Assistant Adjutant General	
Assistant Adjutant General	Lieut. Col. T. B. Lamar.
Assistant Adjutant General	Mai. A. P. Mason.
Assistant Adjutant General	Maj. A. D. Banks.
Assistant Adjutant General	
nspector General	. Col. Charles M. Fauntleroy.
Assistant Inspector General	
	.Lieut. J. Barroll Washington.
fedical Inspector	Mai S A Cartwright
Aid de Camp	
Commander of Depart-	
ment of Tennessee }	General BRAKTON BRAGG.
Commander of Depart-	
	Licat. Gen. J. C. PROMERTON.
East Louisiana)	PAPE.
Assistant AdjutantGeneral	
and Chief of Staff of De-	Lieut. Col. J. R. Waddy.
partment	The state of the s
Assistant AdjutantGeneral	
and Chief of Staff of	Major R. W. Memminger.
Army of Mississippi	The state of the s
Adjutant and Inspector	hajor J. Thompson.
Ald de Comp	First Lieut 7 H Momison

Capt. W. M. Gillaspie Capt. T. L. Maxwell. Capt. S. Hillyer. Dr. A. B. Babanis. Capt. C. G. Armistead Capt. T. C. McMackin. Mal. Jacob Thompson spector General..... Enrolling Officer for Con-Capt. W. W. Porter.

M. S. Crowell.

Major General D. H. MATRY. D. H. MAURY.

APP.
Captain D. W. Flowerree.
Lieutenant J. H. Maury.
Lieutenant D. F. Holland.
Major C. L. Jackson.
Captain E. H. Commins.
Captain E. H. Commins.
Captain E. H. Commins.
Major W. E. Burnett.
Major E. G. Mohler.
S. L. Nidelbt.
Major H. S. Crump.
Major Henry W. Williams.
STRELING PRICE.
Major I. A. Maclean.
Capt. J. M. Loughborough.
Major H. M. Clark.
Major Thomas H. Price.
Lieut. Colonel Clay Taylor.
Major Janas Brinker.
Major John Reid.
Dr. Wooten.
Dr. McDheeters.
Lieutenant R. M. Morrison
Bince removed to Little Rec Chief Commissary
Paymaster
Major General.
Acting Assistant General.
Acting Inspector General.
Ordnance Department
Chief of Artillery
Acting Quartermaster.
Paymaster.
Acting Commis. Subsistence

Reported as having been since removed to Little Rock Ark., to aid General Hindman.

THE REBEL TROOPS AT TULLAHOMA.

Tullahoma being the headquarters of the Department
No. 2 of the Southwestern portion of the rebel army, the
chief commander has his residence in the place. The
army force is therefore as follows:—

Commander of Department. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.
Commander of Corps. Lieut. Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR
BUCKNES.
First Discison.
General Commanding.Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKNES.

Figaler General Palmer.
Fourth brigade. Second Division.

General Commanding. Maj. Gen. R. W. ANDERSON.
This division is composed of four brigades.
Third (Buckner') Division.

General Commanding. Maj. Gen. R. W. ANDERSON.
This division is composed of four brigades.
Third (Buckner') Division.

General Commanding. Maj. Gen. P. R. CLEBURGE.
First Brigade. Deserted R. Johnson.

The regiment Tenn. Vols. Cold. A. R. Marks.
23th regiment Tenn. Vols.
23th regiment Tenn. Vols.
31th regiment Tenn. Vols.
Hattery. Captain Darden.
The division is also composed of four brigades in all.
General Commanding. Major General WHERLER.
First brigade. Hrig. Gen. A. Buford.
Third brigade. Brig. Gen. A. Buford.
Third brigade forly Wheelers Brig. Gen. A. Buford.
Third brigade. Brig. Gen. Allen.
Fourth brigade. Brig. Gen. Wharton.
Fifth brigade. Brig. Gen. SHELBSTYLLE.

brief sketch of the composition of his corps:—

Corps Commander ... Li. Gen. LEONIDAS POLE.

General Commanding ... Mr. per General Wirsman.

First Drivision.

General Commanding ... Mr. per General Wirsman.

First brigade ... Brigadier General Danean.

Second brigade ... Brigadier General Gardner.

Third brigade ... Brigadier General Chalmers.

ourth brigade ... Brigadier General Chalmers.

Rosecrans and his value of the result of the

The following is the letter of the rebel Governor Isham

of the 27th ult.

Allow me to suggest that it is settled by the constitu-tion of Tennessee that there shall be an election for Governor, Seastors and Representatives, on the first Thursday in August, and there is no power in or out of the State which can change or annul this constitutional requirement.

stions of the past, we should select a good and true for each position, in whose support all true patriots or each position, in whose support all true patriots or district throughout the State, federal needs cannot prevent the election of sound Southern its men to the positions of Governor, respresentatives ongress and the General Assembly.

The people of that portion of Tennessee within the my's lines present the product spectacle of heroic needs in their patriotic devotion to our cause. We may dentify rely upon their cordial co-operation so far as r may be permitted to vote or take part in the election. We long before August, the rivers will have fallen to low or mark, giving us an open field in which to meet the sy. I feel that I hazard very little in expressing the dient belief, that, before election day, we will have hed or driven from our State the miserable meteose and vandle who have so long plundered and opened a brave, true and patriotic people, leaving every long of the State free and untrammelled in the exercise the elective francise. Very respectfully.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

The Rebels "Will Whip" Rosecrams if
He Advances.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, April 2.]
ROSECRANS' MOVEMENTS.

The movements of Rosecrams are watched at the present moment with greater interest than those of his predecessors elicited. We expressed the opinion upon the reception of certain rumors of a retrograde movement on his part that so such design was really meditated. It was barely possible that a junction with Grant and the abandonment of Middle Tennessee might have crossed the willy brain of Rosecrace; but operations towards North Alabama, via Columbia and Pulaski, were out of the nature of the case. There was a time when the possession of the territory merely conveyed an idea of subjugation; but that time has passed. Are the districts of Virginis, North Carolina, Louisiana and this Esate subdued because they are occupied? On the contrary, they are even more loyal than ever. That period ans been

From the Chaitanooga Rebel, April 2.]
Resecrans army in Middle Tennessee constitutes the ackbone of the subjugating anaconda of the North. If

ohio, peace would follow in thirty days. With a reinforcement of twenty thousand men Bragg could crush, scatter and drive back that army. The defeat of Resecrans would tend more to discompit the enemy than any other west of the wort. With twenty thousand more men he could be signally defeated. The war may as well be settled now as at any other time, for it must end some day.

The Fight at Franklin.

GUR FRANKLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, GRINGER'S COLUMN, FRANKLIN, TODD., April 10, 1803.

How Van Dorn Was Received by Granger's Forces—Stanley's Brilliant Operations—Forrest's Mouements Near Nearwille—The Rebel Attack—Hs Apparent Object—The Suddenness of the Rebel Movement—The Rebel Line—The Charpe of the Rebels—The Resistance Offered—The Dash Into the Town—The Fight in the Streets—The Rebels Reputiced—Gen. Stanley's Affair, dc. Reputsed-Gen. Stanley's Affair, do.

Reputed—Gen. Stanley's Affair, dc.

Our rest was disturbed this afternoon by a bold, brilliant and forothe dash of Van Dorn's rebels upon this place. The attack was made about one clock by Cospy's and Whitfield's brigades, under Van Dorn in person. It was undoubtedly a sort of "feeler" to ascertain the strength and location of our fortifications, not an attack made with a view to taking and holding Franklin. We give the rebels credit for more common sense than that would imply. They moved upon us from Spring Hill, coming down the Columbia pike till they met and drove back our cavalry videttes, two miles from town, where part of the command deployed to the Lewisburg pike and entered the place from that direction. The three approaches to the town from the south—the Lewisburg, Columbia and Carter's creek pikes—were held by the Fortieth Ohio regiment, Colonel Jacob E. Taylor, who were doing outpost duty for the Jacob E. Taylor, who were doing outpost duty for the day, besides performing provest guard duty and generally locking after the interest of the United States in the

Jacob E. Taylor, who were doing outpost duty for the day, besides performing provest guard duty and generally locking after the interest of the United States in the village of Franklin. The Big Harpeth river separated the Fortieth from the oid Army of Kentucky, which nominally occupies Franklin. The attack was so sudden and vigorous that this regiment was forced to do all the fighting, and they acquitted themselves very creditably. It seems that Van Dorn was laboring under the hallecination that General Granger's infantry had been withdrawn from Franklin, and moved towards Triume, a day or two since; that the place was held by an inferior force of cavairy, who might, perhaps, be easily and successfully gobbled. The experiment was something of a failure, and, after fighting briskly two or three hours, the enemy retired, with satisfactosy proof that we had serviceable cannou and valiant infantrymen to support them.

The rebell line was formed in a cotton field, etretching frem the Columbia pike to the Lewisburg road, and the Twenty-eighth Mississippi regiment, under command of a Major Jones, ordered to charge into the town. They advanced rapidly and with unearthly yells, receiving the hot fire of the Fortieth, which, however, did not retard their approach. Half a dozen rebel saddles were emptied, and two good Union soldiers in blue were killed, before the Mississippian dashed past the two companies of Ohio boys and entered the town. For some unexplained reason the rebels made ashed past the two companies of Ohio boys and entered the town. For some unexplained reason the rebels made ashed past the two companies of Ohio boys and entered the two for the open for the Mississippian dashed past the two companies of Ohio boys and entered the town. For some unexplained reason the rebels made ashed past the two companies of Ohio boys and entered the two for the open for the description of the work of the server of the weather of the open for the dashed past the would appear to be the freak of the firm of the work, leaving

Everything is once more quiet about here, and we and injuste no further excitement.

Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is about to puch is a second edition of Sir Charles Lyell's "Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man." It will contain additional matter given in the appendix to the second English edition, in reply to the objections taken to the work by Professor Owen and other eminent geologists and

sensation in the literary world. There are inherent evidences in the book that it is founded upon the events of the fair authorese' own life, which has been one of romantic vicissitudes, and occurrences of recent date lend to it an additional interest carbon sense.

more, where he is enjoying his otium cum dignitate in the company of his books. Occasionally he writes to criticisms, which is characteristic of the man. He is one of the "old constructionista" of the Shaksperian text, and

thor of "Rutledge" and "The Sutherlands," is in the press and will shortly be published by Carleton. The same publisher is also about to issue another new tale by Mr.

ne Ratazzi, who was an author

Mrs. Fanny Kemble, long silent, is about to make a contribution to the controversy concerning North and South, in a publication of "A Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-39."

We understand that an account of the battle of Water-loo has been found in the Duke of Wellington's handwriting, and is to be published. It refutes much that Thiers ways on the subject.

Thiers mays on the subject.

The "Life of Biake," the visionary painter, left nearly complete by the late Mr. A. Gilchrist, and carried on by

weeks of publication.
It is said that Mr. Charles Dickens has the Roupel

forgery case in hand for a serial work.

It is stated that M. de Lamartine is preparing an ample udgment upon "Macbeth," in which he will doubtless

Harper & Brothers.
The Lady Lisle. A novel. By Miss M. E. Bradon. Published by Dick & Pittgaraid.
Ne Name. A novel. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Harper & Brothers.
The Iron Furnace of Slavery and Secession. By Rev. John H. Augiey, a refugee from Mississippi. Published by W. S. & Alfred Martien, Philadelphia.
Practical Arithmetic. By Charles Davies, L.L. D. Published by Burnes & Burr.
Political Fullacies: an Examination of the False As. usined by Burnes & Burr.

Political Fallacies: an Examination of the False Assumptions and Refutations of the Cophistical Reasonings which have brought on this Civil War. By George Junkin.

Published by Charles Seribor.

Published by Charles Scribner.

The Foggy Night at Oxford. A novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Published by Frederick A. Brady.

Arbitrary Arrests in the South; or, Scenes from the Experience of an Alabama Unioust. By B. S. Tharin. Published by John Bradburn.

The Hersey Trial. By M. W. Yerrington. Published

Arbitrary Arress in the South; or, scenes iron the Experience of an Alabama Chionist. By B. S. Tharin. Published by John Bradburn.

The Hersey Trial. By M. W. Yerrington. Published by A. Williams, Boston.

Around the Pyramide. A Tour in the Holy Land. By Aaron Ward. Published by Carleton.

Guia de Nueva York for the use of Spaniards and Spanish-Americans. By R. Alvarez and G. J. Grodinga. Published by J. A. Gray.

Digost of Taxation. By A. B. Street. Published by Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany.

Free-Adamite Man. By Griffin Lee. Published by Sinclair Tousey.

The Army and Navy Dictionary. By Wm. G. Webster. Published by Mason and Brothers.

The Westminster Review, American edition, for January. Published by Leonard Scott & Co.

The Louden Quarterly Review, for January. American edition. Published by Leonard Scott & Co.

The Battle of Waterloo. By Victor Hago. Published by J. Bradburn.

Chiect Lessons in Botany. By Alphonse Wood, A. M. Published by Leonard Scott & Co.

Hand Book Almanaa for the Pacific States. Edited by Wm. H. Knight, Published by H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco, Cali: N. C. Miller, New York.

The New American Cyclopedia, with supplement. Vol. XVI. Edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

The Scarlet Elower. A novel. By Pierce Egan, Esq. Published by Frederic A. Brady.

Theory and Art of Poumanship.

The North British Review, for February. American edition. Published by Harper & Brothers.

The North British Review for March. Edited and published by Crosby & Nicholas, Boston.

African Hunting from Natal to Zambeel. By William C. Baldwin. Published by Harper & Brothers.

The North British Review for March. Edited and published by Kinahan Cornwallis.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for April.

The Old Guard, for March. Edited and published by Chauncey Burr & Co.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, for March. American edition. Published by Herobers.

The Rold Guard, for March. Edited and published by Chauncey Burr & Co.

The Scale Magazine for April. Edited and published by Chaunce

Charles Lyell, F. R. S. Published by Goorge and Philadelphia.

The Last Times and the Great Consummation. By Joseph A. Scip, D. D. Published by Smith, English & Co., Philadelphia.

The Results of Slavery. By Agustin-Cochin. Translated from the French, by Mary L. Booth. Published by Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.

The Piouser Boy and How He Became President. By William M. Thayer. Published by Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.

Grape Culture, Wines and Wine Making, with notes upon Agriculture and Horticulture. By A. Haraszthy. Hiug. trated edition. Published by Harper & Brothers.

A Universal Instruction Book for the Planoforte, Melodeon, &c. Compiled from the works of the best masters.

By C. Maboney. Published by Firth, Pond & Co.
Union Paraphase de Concert on the National Airs.
Composed by L. M. Gottschak. Published by Hall & Son.
Durien quadrilles. By Myers S. Isaacs. Published by
Firth, Pend & Co.

Railroad Disaster.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20, 1863.

A fearful catastrophe occurred on the Boston Railroad this forenoon, two miles east of this city, caused by the breaking of an axie. Several cars were badly smashed. One breakman was killed and two badly injured. Thomson's Express Messenger was also injured. Destructive Fire.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

The Relief of Major General Foster, who Reported Besieged in North Carolina by an Overwhelming Force.

Brigadier General Heckman Flies to E Aid from the Department of the South.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL ORDER

write this at sea, on board the favorite steams ted States, while waiting for a pilot off the bar of Be ty of applications to headquarters for leave to as it was publicly known that General Hec Major General Foster, and those companions with w they had bought many a dearly earned victory.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

My last letter from Port Royal left General Heckma
command of the post by order of Major General Hun
He enjoyed the honor but a few hours, for within

town of Phillipsburg." "Phillipsburg"—
that town, pray?" "About forty mi
Trenton, on the Central Railroad, opposite
"Ab, indeed." (A solemn pause of three minut which no word was uttered by either side. General I ter, however, seemed to be keeping up a continual thing.) General Saxton broke the painful silence. "tlemen," he remarked, pleasantly, "won't you take a tile whiskey?" "Thank you," said General Heckman, have just taken a little sherry wine." (Another omit pause, which was broken by the fortunate intervention the dinner bell.) Declining an invitation to dine, Gen Heckman and his party left, to await the decision of Genmanding General upon their invocation, recrease. Commanding General upon their important repre

The following day General Hunter, having in the me time carefully weighed all the ciscumstances of the consent the following order to General Heckman:—

GENERAL RECENAN CREMED TO RELIEVE GENERAL FOSTER Special Orders—No. 190.

Heaving Labor Head, S. C., April 12, 1863.

It having been officially represented to the Major Goral commanding by Brigadier General Heckman, M. Solomon Glies, Third New York artillery, and Captain V. Hutchins, of the staff of Brigadier General Stevens that Major General Foster, crimmanding Department North Carolina, is besieged and in danger of being curred by the enemy, at Washington, N. C., Brigad General Heckman, United States Volunteers, hereby ordered to proceed with his brigsde, consist of the following regiments:—Ninth New Jersey, Twen third Massachusetts, Eighty-first New York, and Nine eighth New York to Newbern, N. C., where he will rop to Brigadier General Palmer, or whoever may be general in command, for service in the relieving of McGeneral Foster. This duty executed, or it being fou that Major General Heckman will forthwith return with commands to this department.

By command of Major General HUNTER ED. W. Shirin, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier General Heckman.

Brigadier General HECHMAN.

AF UNAVOIDABLE DELAY—PROFECT OF THE ORDER TO DELA

From causes unavoidable there was I delay of an ho
or two in getting the brigade embarked and on its we
The wharf was crowded with officers and men of the
Eighteenth army corps, praying to be sent back to the

Eighteenth army corps, praying to be sent back to the old stamping ground. Department headquarters were I sieged with applicants craving a similar favor. Some the vessels had yet to be coaled and watered, and anoth (the Cahawba) had not come down from Besufort, S. C. when the following note was received by Gen. Heckm from Gen. Hunter:—

A SENSATION NOTS FROM MAJOR GENERAL HUNTER TO SERV DER GENERAL HECKMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, BETARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, LATENCE HEAD, S. C., April 13, 1863.

Brigadier General HECKMAN, United States Volunteer commanding brigade:—

GENERAL—I am instructed by the Major General commanding to call your attention to the delays in gettif off your command—delays the less excusable in view the representations of urgont haste made yesterdafternoon, on which it was decided to send your brigad to General Foster's relief. Should these delays be contermed and in view of the immunent probability of activ operations in another quarter, it will be necessary countermand the orders already given to your brigad Very respectfully, yours.

A. A. G., Tenth Army Corps and Department South.

United States, on which General Heckman had made he headquarters ever since the order to advance toward Charleston was promulgated, was the scene of a highl interesting exhibition of enthusiasm and excitement a she lay at the end of the Hilton Head pier taking of troops, canno equipage, arrangement, and an excitement a